

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

NO. 31

process against the person who has fur- that of the Democratic party, and a special

nished his slave with money and letters by which he has been enabled to escape to a free State. No such process can be instituted. Why not? Congress has passed no law under which this can be recognized as a criminal offence, or even as a misdemeanor. The whole matter of providing such legislation has been left to the unconstitutional

laudation of the Crittenden amendment—measure which met and merited the disgust and opposition of the Democratic party. Can such conduct be construed into any thing but a formal relinquishment of its party connections, or could there be a more emphatic backsliding from his political faith than to oppose thus its congressional measures?

as it was done by the Kansas act. And the Territorial Legislature has done nothing to disavow the obligation of the decision of the Supreme Court. Subsequently Mr. Douglas utterly repudiated the obligation of the decision of the

Court, or the President may prevent the
 passage or of the execution of any uncon-
 stitutional law by territorial authority.—
 But neither of these can by any means in
 their power, oblige the Territorial Legisla-
 ture to pass any law whatever, however

Thus it is that a Territorial Legislature may, notwithstanding the full recognition of the Dred Scott decision and the Kansas-Nebraska act, by lawful means, practically exclude slavery from a Territory before it required representative ratio of 38,240 inhabitants. His purpose was to force on a purely fictitious issue, which could have no other effect than to damage us and help the Republicans.

by lawful means. This should be properly understood. We do not say, nor does Senator Douglas, that protection may be thus withheld from slave property, without a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.—

The point to be considered is, where does the burden of this violation by omission finally rest? Not with the Territorial Legislature. That body may fairly and legally refuse to accept a responsibility which Congress itself declines to incur. Members of

Congress have no right to shift this responsibility from the own shoulders to that of their Territorial delegates. The Constitution requires that slave property shall be protected in the Territories, and it is the business of Congress to turn this protection

tion directly and immediately. If members of Congress attempt to avoid this responsibility, and then attempt to complain of a similar avoidance on the part of Territorial authorities, the latter can meet them with the prompt and conclusive rejoinder, "We do not." A Congressman is not unlike a man who claims to be a gentleman, but who is unable with honest men by being a near resemblance to the original. A rogue is not to be credited in society because he is not accomplished in the arts of life as to pass for a gentleman. The Democratic party is not to be credited in the community, if it is not worth the name.

This is the state of affairs demonstrated by Senator Douglas' Freepress speech.— And this is all. He has come forward boldly to point out to Southern men the ex-

act locality and nature of the nuisance to which they are subjected. He has proclaimed the truth that the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Dred Scott decision are of themselves insufficient for the protection of slave property in the Territories.

From Illinois be devolved upon Congress would the Democratic party limit the election to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas? Do they constitute the State, embody its wisdom and its institutions?

Mr. Douglas is the nominee of no party.

Have we no reason to be thankful for this honest lesson? It is true teaching, and it behooves Southern men to heed the only just conclusion to be drawn from it. Congress must intervene to protect slavery in the Territories. Let us put our shoulders

to the wheel, and labored earnestly, faithfully and prudently, for the consummation of this constitutional necessity.

Douglas, "a Technical Lawyer and Vagrant Politician."

Mr. Senator Douglas is a self-nominated candidate for the position to which Mr. Lincoln aspires. The time has been, and it was not long ago, when we most cordially supported Mr. Douglas. He was a

Democrat, acted uniformly with his party, whose confidence he largely commanded. — Last winter he felt it to be his duty, in the most offensive way, to put himself in opposition to the Democratic majority in Congress upon a leading measure of policy of

will himself be bound by no law, party or principle.

“Mr. President,” said a member of a school committee, “I rise to get up, and am not backward in coming forward in the

the administration. He greatly embarrassed his former friends—he signally aided the Republicans; but in the end his treacherous schemes failed—the Democracy were triumphant. When the session of Congress closed and the decision of the controversy

was final, we entertained strong hopes that Mr. Douglas would return to his State and his party and once more do battles against the common enemy. We might give many reasons for this expectation, and appeal to many gentlemen of unquestionable character.

er to give testimony in regard to Mr. Douglas' own declarations before leaving his city, upon which we and they relied, that he would open the canvass of his State on the basis of a cordial re-union. How were these earnest hopes realized? Speak-

"I felt bound as a man of honor and a representative of Illinois—bound by every consideration of duty, of fidelity, and of honor—to stand up for the rights of the people."

WANTED—A rivet that has been used to clinch a contract.

It is the breed of honesty always to shape goodness.

own course, we find an angry assault upon 'Debt is the art of living without money'.